The Pyongyang Times

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The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the Chairman of the Culture and Art Commission of the Bulgarian People's Republic

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Chairman of BPR Culture and Art Commission

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on February 19 Comrade Ludmila Zhivkova, Chairman of the Culture and Art Commission of the Bulgarian People's Republic, who is daughter of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Comrade Kim Song Ae and personage concerned Kim Jong Suk attended there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of Comrade Ludmila Zhivkova to our country and had a talk with her in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guest said that Comrade Todor Zhivkov always recollected his significant meeting with the great leader in Bulgaria in the summer of last year and courteously conveyed the warm greetings of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the respected and beloved leader.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and asked her to convey his friendly greetings to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, saying that he always kept in memory the good impressions he got from his visit to Bulgaria.

On the same day the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung together with his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae hosted a luncheon in honour of the guest.

Immortal Classic Works of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Published in Many Countries

The "Sapel-bingo" Publishing House in Paris put out "On the Socialist Rural Question," a collection of immortal classic works of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Carried with due respect in the collection is a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in a cooperative field visited by a bumper harvest.

Contained in this collection are 12 pieces of immortal classic works of the great leader including **"Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", "The Results of the Agrarian Reform and Future Tasks"** and **"Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country".**

Also, collections of immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came off the press in Costa Rica.

Printed with due respect in the collections is the portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

One of the collections contains the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung **"Answers to the Questions Raised by 'l'Unita,' Organ of the Italian Communist Party," "Answers to Questions Put by the Chief Editor of the Yugoslav Newspaper 'Vecernje Novosti'"** and **"Answers to the Questions Raised by Chief Editor of 'Al Sahafa', Organ of the Sudanese Government".**

Another collection has the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung **"The Peoples of the Third World Who Advance under the Uplifted Banner of Independence Will Certainly Win Their Revolutionary Cause," "To Bring About a Great Revolutionary Upswing in Socialist Construction"** and **"Let Us Repudiate the 'Left' Adventurist Line and Carry Through the Revolutionary Organizational Line".**

TELEGRAMS

✦ On the occasion of the New Year 1976, the great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages of greetings or New Year cards to **Mohamed Siad Barre,** President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; **Mohammed Anwar El Sadat,** President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; **Samora Moises Machel,** Chairman of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; **Ibrahim Nasir,** President of the Republic of the Maldive Islands; **Kaysone Phomvihane,** General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; **Sanzo Nosaka,** Chairman of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; **Knud Jespersen,** Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark; **Lars Werner,** Chairman of the Left-Party Communists of Sweden; and **Yasser Arafat,** Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

✦ Seeing in the New Year 1976, the great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received messages of greetings or New Year cards from **Hafez Al Assad,** President of the Syrian Arab Republic; **Leopold Sedar Senghor,** President of the Republic of Senegal; **Julius K. Nyerere,** President of the United Republic of Tanzania; **Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga,** President of the Republic of Zaire; **Michel Micombero,** General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and President of the Republic of Burundi; **Ibrahim Muhammed Al Hamdi,** Chairman of the Command Council of the Yemen Arab Republic; **Siaka Probyn Stevens,** President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; **Felix Malloum Ngakoutou Bey-ndi,** Chairman of the Superior Military Council and Head of State of the Republic of Chad; **Francisco Morales Bermudez Ceruti,** President of the Republic of Peru; **Abu Sadat Mohammad Sayem,** President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; **Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani,** Sheik of the State of Qatar; **Bhumibol Adulyaddet,** King of the Kingdom of Thailand; and **Margrethe the Second,** Queen of the Kingdom of Denmark.

The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** sent messages of greetings or New Year cards to them.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from the Funeral Committee for Comrade Chou En-lai in reply to his message of condolence sent to Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on the death of Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu,** General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in reply to his message of condolence sent upon the death of Comrade Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP and Vice-President of the State Council of the RSR.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il,** Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz,** First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado,** President of the Republic of Cuba, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution.

WPK Delegation Visits Denmark

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Son Song Pil, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Minister of the Administration Council, visited Denmark from February 12 to 17, according to a report from Copenhagen.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea had talks with the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark on February 13.

Present at the talks from the Danish side were Knud Jespersen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the CPD; Ib. Norlund, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Party Central Committee; and Jon Christensen, Member of the Party Central Committee.

On the occasion Knud Jespersen asked the head of the WPK delegation to convey the warm regards of himself and the entire members of the CPD to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

That day the WPK delegation had talks with the delegation of the Socialist Popular Party of Denmark.

Present at the talks from the Danish side were Jert Petersen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the SPPD; and leading functionaries concerned.

At the end of the talks, the Chairman of the SPPD Central Committee hosted a luncheon in honour of the WPK delegation. The attendants of the luncheon toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On the 13th the delegation paid a visit to Anker Joergensen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party, the ruling party of Denmark, who is Prime Minister of Denmark.

On the occasion Anker Joergensen said: **"I express understanding and support to the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea to achieve the country's reunification on the peaceful and democratic principles and hope for the development of close relations between the two Parties."**

On the same day talks were held between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark.

Present at the talks from the Danish side were the Vice-Chairman and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the SDPD.

Working People throughout the Country Are Out in the "Movement for Winning the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions" and Effect Fresh Innovation in Production

The working people of our country are making a signal innovation in production through the vigorous "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" under the revolutionary motto "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"First of all, we must greatly accelerate the grand socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic."

Our working people have turned out to the drives for the grand socialist construction to creditably perform the militant tasks advanced by the great leader in his New Year Address for this year. They are now bringing about a fresh great leap forward in all domains of the national economy.

The workers of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, one of the nation's giant ferrous metallurgical industry bases, are now increasing the daily output of pig iron 2.6 times, agglomeration 1.8 times and cokes 1.2 times as compared with the daily average in December last year.

The production at the large furnace and continuous sintering furnace and the coking battery No. 4 which our workers built in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in recent years is registering an all-time high since their commissioning, demonstrating the might of the Juche-based industry.

The workers of the Twice Chollima Kangson Steel Complex, the cradleland of Chollima, are making an uninterrupted advance. The daily output of steel is 30 per cent and rolled steel 26 per cent over the daily average in January.

It stands out as a very important question in our country today to give definite precedence to the development of the extractive industries. This is because the production potentialities of the processing industry have increased radically in recent years.

The miners of the Guard Laureate Twice Chollima Komdok Mine who jerked up the ore production over 1.5 times last year are now increasing it 1.2 times as against the end of last year. The workers of other mines keep the ore production on a high level by successfully completing the comprehensive mechanization of pit work.

The coal output these days is surpassing the biggest result in January. The coal production in January was 25 per cent above that in December last year.

In this period the Hukryong Colliery raised the coal production 44 per cent and the Chollima Sinchang Coal Mine and the Ryongdae, Choyang, Kaechon and Chonsong Collieries 60-130 per cent. Coal mines in Toksong and Chikdong boosted the output 150-200 per cent.

A fresh leap forward is being effected in the machine-building industry, too.

The workers of the Chollima Rakwon Machine Plant, the nation's leading large-size machine producer, manufactured three 4-cubic-metre excavators in the first one month of the year. A large number of excavators, drills, compressors and metallurgical equipment were produced outside the plan. The workers there are determined to treble this year the production of 4-cubic-metre excavators as against last year.

The workers of the Chollima Taean Electrical Machinery Plant recently effected a fresh innovation in drastically reducing the weight of a 100,000 kva transformer.

The Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant and many other machine plants are overfulfilling their daily quotas for the production of large-size machines and ordered equipment.

In the domain of the machine-building industry, the capacity for the production of large-size machine and ordered equipment will be increased markedly and the construction of a new heavy machine plant be stepped up to complete its first stage project this year.

A high-pitched drive is also afoot to send larger quantities of chemical fertilizers to the agricultural front, one of the main fronts this year.

The daily chemical fertilizer output these days in Sunchon is 2.5 times that at the end of last year.

A signal innovation is also reported from the Hungnam, Chongsu, Haeju and Munpyong fertilizer producing centres.

The fishermen on the east coast overfulfilled their first monthly plan in three days, their first quarter yearly plan in ten days and the first half yearly plan in 20 days. They are further expanding their successes by boosting the fish catch every day.

Kim Gi Tae

Workers of the opencast stope of the February 8 Chikdong Youth Colliery make innovation after innovation in coal production through the vigorous "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions"

Historic Spot of Mt. Chongbang-san

Mt. Chongbang-san is situated some 10 kilometres northeast of Sariwon City, the gate to Pyongyang, the capital of revolution. This mountain is characterized by the fantastic rocks and precipices which were formed as a result of many years' weathering and erosion.

There is a time-honoured historic spot in the mountain, which bears the immortal traces the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had left during his Changdok School days (1923-25) and which is permeated with the warm affection he showed for our working people—after liberation he personally came to this place on several occasions and displayed such tender solicitude as to lay out a recreation ground for them.

The "Chongbang-san Monument" stands at the entrance to the mountain. It was erected by our people, who are eager to remain loyal singleheartedly to the respected and beloved leader, in a move to immortalize his great, historic exploits.

On the large monument made of granite are the vivid words of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The first-part words engraved on the monument run in the following vein:

...I came here together with my grandmother to see the historic remains of Mt. Chongbang-san in my childhood, and so did I during a school excursion.

At that time I was deeply impressed by what I saw here. So, Mt. Chongbang-san did not slip my memory even when I was carrying on the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle...

In March 1923, when our people's grudge against the robber Japanese imperialists reigned all over, for the country was deprived by them and even the mountains and rivers gave an air of grievance, the great leader, then 11 years old, left Pataokou for his native place, Mangyongdae, and thus set out alone on a 1,000-*ri* long journey for learning, bearing deep in mind the words of his father Kim Hyong Jik that one should, first of all, know well about the actual condition of one's own country, if he is to restore the lost country.

Some time after, he went to his mother's home at Chilgol and entered the Changdok School.

With a strong determination to deliver the people under the jackboots of the enemy, the great leader devoted his all to learning the Korean language and history, counting every minute and every second.

On the other hand, he found time to visit the suburbs of Pyongyang and other districts away from it like Mt. Chongbang-san of Sariwon. In this course, he witnessed what was going on in that society full of contradictions.

All that came into sight everywhere caused grief and indignation to him.

When the Japanese imperialist swines and their minions were hobnobbing in tall and spacious houses in the downtown of Pyongyang in verdure, the flood-stricken slum dwellers at Tosongrang in its outer edge were crying for help, for their houses were submerged beneath muddy water.

The tragic situation was true of Mt. Chongbang-san.

The walls of the castle, symbolic of the patriotic spirit of our resourceful and courageous ancestors, gave way. The time-honoured cultural properties had lost their lustre as they were either plundered or left in the shade. There was an amusement centre of the Japs and the rich in the picturesque mountain top.

Whenever the great leader witnessed such heart-rending reality in the homeland, he, overcome with the irrepressible hatred against the enemies, reaffirmed his strong determination to knock them down and restore the lost country by all means.

Years flew by, and the great leader embarked on the road of the bloody armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and for the restoration of the fatherland. In those days he often told the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army about the beautiful mountains and rivers of the homeland, about its excellent national culture and about the undaunted struggle of the ancestors, either near the bonfire in the camping ground or during their march. By so doing, he roused them powerfully to the struggle to rout the enemy. Meanwhile, the great leader elaborated on a grand plan to build in the homeland to be liberated a paradise for the people free from exploitation and oppression.

The great leader returned to the homeland in triumph after realizing the historic cause of national liberation, and buckled down to the struggle to provide our people with greater happiness and joy, denying himself even a brief span of time to break the fatigue of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The fatherly leader made several visits to Mt. Chongbang-san with a view to laying out a nice recreation ground for our working people, though he was very busy with the state affairs.

Making his way from the approach to deep valleys along the steep path through the thick forest, the respected and beloved leader chose the places where to build an athletic ground, pleasure grounds and even restaurants and shops. And he took measures to set up a recreation ground management office and plant a large number of apricot trees so that the old-time scenic beauty could be restored.

Thus, Mt. Chongbang-san now turned into a favourite haunt of our working people or into a place good for their revolutionary education, where all kinds of flowers are in full bloom, and their merry laughter is heard.

The story of the great leader's immortal, historical exploits and his immensely tender affection for the people, which is associated with Mt. Chongbang-san, will be handed down for ever along with the prosperous socialist homeland.

Li Chang Gyu

Working people and students on a visit to the historic place in Mt. Chongbang-san to learn from the sagacity of leadership and lofty virtues of the great leader

Japanese National Reader Is Not Our National Reader

It happened one day when the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung was studying at the Changdok School.

The day he got his textbooks at school, he found a Japanese reader entitled "National Reader" among them.

The great leader immediately visited Kang Don Uk, his grandfather on the mother's side and the schoolmaster, with the textbook in hand.

He asked his grandfather:

"Grandpa, do we have to study this book? Why do we have to call a Japanese textbook National?"

Listening to his excited grandson with no word, the grandfather explained how the cruel situation came about with a serious tone:

The Japanese imperialists who had occupied Korea forced the Koreans to learn the Japanese language as the "national language" at all levels of education from primary school upwards to crush our national spirit and make them their slavery. The teaching of the history of our country was totally banned.

So, those with patriotism, in defiance of every persecution of Japanese imperialists, built private schools and opened classes in private homes to teach the rising generation the Korean language and propagate love of the fatherland. The Changdok School was among them. But the "Government-General" would not authorize those schools built for national education unless the designated Japanese subjects were included in the programme.

Having heard what his grandfather said, the great leader, back in his room, cut out the character, "national" with a knife from the cover of the textbook and wrote the word "Japanese" in its place.

From that day on, he kept the textbook under his desk instead of putting it in the bookcase.

A firmer resolve was born in the mind of the great leader—the resolve to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors and restore the lost country at any cost and take back all usurped valuable things, and thus not to see our written and spoken language and history trampled underfoot.

Immortal Banner of Juche

On the Occasion of 40th Anniversary of Publication of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Classic Work "The Tasks of the Communists for Strengthening and Promotion of the Anti-Japanese National Liberation Struggle"

Our people today are observing the 40th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal classic work **"The Tasks of the Communists for Strengthening and Promotion of the Anti-Japanese National Liberation Struggle"** under the circumstances in which they are redoubling a vigorous endeavour to make the Juche idea sweep the whole society through an intensive "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" under the revolutionary motto: "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

The great leader delivered the report at a meeting of military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in Nanhutou on February 27, 1936 when it was of urgent necessity to bring about a great upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole, which centred on the anti-Japanese armed struggle, in conformity with the internal and external situation changing favourably to the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward in the first part of his work the strategic line of making the main units of the KPRA advance to the border areas and extending the theatre of the struggle gradually inside the homeland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to bring about a great upsurge in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country at the present stage, we must make the main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army advance to the border areas and extend the theatre of our struggle gradually inside the homeland."

Making clear the need to extend the theatre of the struggle, the great leader said that the aim of the main units of the KPRA in advancing to the border areas was to discharge more creditably the sacred mission it had taken up for the Korean revolution.

Pointing out that the revolutionists must successfully carry out the revolution in their own country first of all, the great leader taught that only by doing so they could fulfil their national tasks with full credit and, through this, could help the neighbouring countries in their revolution and make true contribution to the acceleration of the world revolution.

This teaching, based on a scientific analysis of the correlation between the national and proletarian internationalist tasks incumbent on the revolutionists, implied the most patriotic and proletarian internationalist stand conducive to the promotion of the Korean and the world revolution. It meant an immutable principle to be adhered to by the revolutionaries of all countries.

Proceeding from the unshakable Juche-based stand, the great leader put forth the specific tasks to be implemented by the main units of the KPRA in advancing to the border areas and, further, into the homeland and then organizing and undertaking military and political activities.

The great leader gave instructions to set up, above all, new-type guerilla bases in the form of semi-guerilla zones by creating a network of secret camps in the large forests of Mt. Paekdu-san and organizing the people in the surrounding areas.

At the same time he said that the armed struggle must be waged actively in order to successfully promote the Korean revolution after advancing to the border areas and deep into the homeland and that the immediate task was to expand the armed ranks.

The policy set forth by the great leader was the wisest strategic policy which would lead to dealing a mortal blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and inspiring the people with conviction of victory in the revolution so as to effect a great upswing in the Korean revolution as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its pivot.

In the second part of his work the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a new strategic policy of expanding and accelerating the movement for the anti-Japanese national united front still further.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Only by expanding and promoting the movement for the anti-Japanese national united front is it possible for us to build up the revolutionary forces of our people still more by welding together all strata of the anti-Japanese patriotic forces under the anti-Japanese banner. It is therefore necessary for us to powerfully step up this movement on a nation-wide scale so that the Korean people themselves can achieve the liberation and independence of their country by their own efforts."

He proposed the tasks for expanding and promoting more rapidly the movement for the anti-Japanese national united front on a nation-wide scale basing himself on a scientific analysis of the pressing demand of our people's national liberation struggle and the international movement for anti-fascist popular front, the socio-economic conditions of our country and its class relations.

The great leader referred to the need to form a permanent organization of the anti-Japanese national united front, first of all.

He pointed out that the anti-Japanese national united front organization should become a mass revolutionary organization whose mission was to guarantee the satisfactory guidance of the Juche-type revolutionists in the work of the united front and rally all the people with the exception of the tiny handful of reactionary elements and rouse them to participating as one in the struggle for fatherland liberation. This policy was originated in view of the fact that in Korea there was no revolutionary party of the working class in those days. He further suggested that the organization should be given a name which reflected the desire of the people of all segments and that its programme should be so worked out as to reflect the basic tasks to be solved in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The great leader taught that the movement for the anti-Japanese national united front should be promoted in close relation to the anti-Japanese armed struggle and that the Young Communist League be reorganized into the Anti-Japanese Youth League of Korea, a new mass revolutionary organization capable of embracing broad sections of patriotic youth.

The policy of further expanding and promoting the anti-Japanese national united front movement was the most well-advised policy which would render it possible to tip the balance of forces in favour of revolution by isolating the chief enemy in the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution and building up our own strong revolutionary forces and direct the spearhead of attack intensively to the Japanese imperialists so as to hasten a decisive victory in the national liberation revolution. At the same time it was a unique policy which would make possible the rapid expansion and promotion of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the preparations for the founding of a party on the basis of the organized masses.

In the third part of his work the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the preparative work for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party, the revolutionary party of the working class, should be pushed ahead vigorously.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We must energetically carry on the preparatory work for the founding of a party on a nation-wide scale and thus lay a solid organizational and ideological basis for party building, so that we can found a party in good time when the situation allows us to do so."

The great leader said that what was important in the preparative work for the founding of a party was to wage an ever more vigorous struggle to steadily expand the party organizations, thoroughly establish the system of their guidance, create the strong organizational backbone for party building, fully guarantee the ideological purity of the revolutionary ranks and lay the solid mass basis for party founding.

The policy formulated in his work by the great leader for promoting more energetically the preparative work for party founding on a nation-wide scale was the wisest one because his immortal Juche idea was thoroughly embodied in it. It marked an epochal turn in raising the preparative work for the founding of a party in our country on to a newer stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's classic work **"The Tasks of the Communists for Strengthening and Promotion of the Anti-Japanese National Liberation Struggle"** is of enormous significance, theoretical and practical, in the development of our revolution, for it is run through with great revolutionary ideas and it has profound, rich contents.

The work served as a revolutionary banner that paved the way for a great turn in establishing Juche in the Korean revolutionary movement on a full scale and bringing about a new upsurge in the entire Korean revolution with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its axis.

The work resolutely smashed arguments contrary to the working-class stand and the revolution and manoeuvres of all the opportunists, sectarian-flunkeys and narrow-minded national chauvinists, who tried to block the advance of the Korean revolution. It demonstrated again clearly the might of the great Juche idea and the correctness of the Juche line for revolution.

Moreover, the work served as a banner which encouraged the revolutionists and revolutionary people throughout the world in their struggle against fascism and as a constant beacon in further strengthening and accelerating the national liberation struggle in colonies and the international communist and working-class movements. It made a great contribution to further enriching the revolutionary theory of the working class.

Choe Si Hwan

OUR PARTY'S GUIDING IDEOLOGY IS IMMORTAL JUCHE IDEA

The undying Juche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician, is the great revolutionary idea of the working class, an analysis of the objective requirements of our times, the era of Juche, and a profound ideological and theoretical summary of the historical experience and lessons gained by the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

The Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the ever-victorious revolutionary idea which was fathered, developed and enriched in the course of the arduous and complex anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. It was not done in a quiet study. It was born of the arduous revolutionary struggle.

It was developed and enriched in the thick of the grim revolutionary storms and its greatness and truth were proved amid the fierce flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

After liberation the Juche idea originated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was applied in an all-round way in the struggle of our people to build a new state and a new society and its treasure-house was enriched with new contents.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In the course of the independent struggle of our working class and toiling masses, the Juche idea became the guiding compass for our revolution and the Korean communist movement, and today it is our Party's firm guiding ideology." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea", Eng. ed., p. 8.)

As the masters of our revolution, the working class and toiling masses of our country under the sagacious guidance of the great leader have waged a struggle to defend the sovereignty of the nation and the independence of the masses of the people, while solving all problems independently and by their own efforts.

In this course the Juche idea won a great victory and became the guiding compass for our revolution and now it is our Party's firm guiding ideology.

That this idea is the firm guiding ideology of our Party and our revolution is explained, first of all, by the fact that it is a great thought based on a scientific philosophical theory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything." (*Ibid.*, p. 8.)

The philosophical theory of this idea enunciates the position and role of man in the world, which means a scientific exposition of the fundamental problem of the world outlook as to what forms the foundation of the world and what decides everything.

The immortal Juche idea is a new concept which views the world with man as the central factor and settles all problems with man as the centre. This is the perfection of the world outlook of the working class, making it possible to become a most powerful weapon for revolutionary transformation and change.

The reality of our times is characterized by the fact that the masses of the labouring people have taken their place on the stage of history as masters to dominate the world and are hewing out their own destinies independently and creatively. From this it follows that we cannot correctly understand the law governing the development of society nor can we vigorously push forward the revolution and construction only by way of the former interpretation of the world that the process of history should be understood as the process of natural growth and everything in the world is an objective reality existing outside and independent of man's consciousness.

The reality of the revolution of today when the tempest of revolution is sweeping the world and epoch-making changes are taking place in the life of the people in succession proves that only such an idea as making a good exposition of the leading position of man and his decisive role can serve as a powerful leverage with which to scientifically cognize the objective world and transform nature and society in a revolutionary way.

By scientifically enunciating the position and role of man in the world, the undying Juche idea provides us with a most correct conception of nature and society and a powerful weapon capable of correctly cognizing and transforming the world.

Thanks to the philosophical theory of the Juche idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything, we have come to have a most correct conception of the surrounding world, that is, nature and society are for man and they are entirely meaningless when they are devoid of man, and we have come to clearly understand that the world is transformed and reformed only by the positive role of the people.

The Juche idea considers man to be the centre of everything and most powerful in the process of revolution. So, it can provide us with a powerful weapon to scientifically cognize the surrounding world and transform it in a revolutionary way.

Alongside of this, by clarifying the great conception concerning the independence of man, the great Juche idea makes a new exposition of the fundamental aim of the revolution and the root cause of its outbreak and the law governing the development of society and vigorously arouses the masses of the working people to the struggle for their independent and creative life.

The originality and greatness of the immortal Juche idea lie precisely in the fact that the new philosophical theory developed by this idea, contrary to the former philosophy, regards men, toiling masses, as the basic factor in apprehending the world and transforming it—the man whose heart and soul is independence, the toiling masses who stand in the centre of the world.

That the Juche idea has become an unshakable guiding ideology of our Party and our revolution is also because it evolves the revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics with the working masses as the central factor.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The Juche idea is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, and it is a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role." (*Ibid.*, p. 8.)

The revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics developed by the Juche idea are based on the concept that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction and that they are most precious and powerful in the world as well.

Proceeding from the premises that the working masses are the masters of the revolution and construction, the Juche idea has evolved all theories of the revolution and construction, their cardinal objective being liberating the working masses from all sorts of subjugation and ensuring them an independent and creative life. Proceeding from the premises that the masses of the working people perform a decisive role in the revolution and construction, the Juche idea has evolved the strategy and tactics to further promote the revolution and construction, their basic method being uniting and mobilizing the masses.

The immortal Juche idea contains an abundance of revolutionary theories to be applied to all realms to transform nature and society, and gives correct answers to all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

This idea sets forth the principled orientation and the basic ways and means of reforming in a revolutionary way nature and society in all fields including the material and spiritual life and solving all other problems to be tackled in the revolution and construction.

With the presentation of the tasks and the ways and means of their implementation in each stage of the revolution by the Juche idea, there has been opened the road to national liberation, which enables the people to regain their lost national sovereignty and become the masters of their destinies, the road to class liberation, and the road to their complete emancipation from all fetters of nature and society; and there has been set forth strategic-tactical principles that must be abided by in the whole period when the historic cause of the working class has been realized after the establishment of the socialist system.

The great Juche idea also clearly shows the fundamental stand and method that have to be maintained by the working masses in the revolution and construction. Herein lies another reason why the Juche idea is the guiding ideology of our Party and our revolution.

As the respected and beloved leader has taught, the Juche idea demands that the working masses have the attitude of a master and keep to independent and creative stand in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The independent stand is the stand demanding that one think with his own brain without relying on others and solve all problems on the basis of his own faith and judgement, and it is the revolutionary stand demanding that one solve his own problem by himself responsibly by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The creative stand is the stand calling for solving all problems arising in the revolution and construction to suit the true reality of one's own country relying on the revolutionary zeal and creative activity of the masses of the people.

The independent stand is the fundamental stand that the working masses must keep to in the revolution and construction, and the creative stand is the fundamental method that they must apply in transforming nature and society.

As these fundamental stand and method have been clarified by the Juche idea, the working masses can be correctly aware of their mission as the masters of the revolution and construction and give full play to their revolutionary zeal and creative activity.

As we see, because the immortal Juche idea has made exposition of the fundamental stand and method that the working masses should firmly maintain in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, this idea serves as a most powerful guiding ideology of the Juche era.

Our Party is guided by the great Juche idea which was founded in the arduous days of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and whose justness and validity was tested through the revolutionary practice. Herein lies the source of strength of our ever-victorious Party and the firm guarantee for the victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche initiated by the great leader.

Kim Yun Sik

"Park Chong Hee Uses Brutal Hand on People. He Is Royal Despot and He Is Royally Hated." "KCIA Agents Are Trained by Americans"

American Priest Discloses Infringement on People's Rights in South Korea

According to a report of KNS from Tokyo, US catholic priest James P. Sinnott, who visited Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese missionaries, held a press conference there on January 21, at which he distributed two documents: "Testimony before the Sub-Committee of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee" and "My Involvement and Personal Knowledge of the So-called 'People's Revolutionary Party' in South Korea". The case was concocted by the south Korean puppets in 1974.

According to the report Sinnott was expelled from south Korea by the Pak Jung Hi clique at the end of April last year. The reason was that while in south Korea, he exposed part of suppressive actions prevalent in south Korea to foreign countries, US public circles in particular. Follow the documents published by him in Tokyo:

Testimony before Sub-Committee of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

No one, not even the regime, denies that there is little respect for human right in South Korea. What is open to question is the validity of the excuse of the regime for denying these rights. The excuse is, of course, the threat from the North.

For 15 years I lived as a parish priest within 30 miles of the boundary, and as US intelligence admit, the level of activity in the North has decreased, rather than increased in the last 5 years.

Since April 1974, when I first became vocal in opposing Park Chong Hee's totalitarian takeover, I frequently checked with various US intelligence sources. They assured me I was not putting South Korea in danger by my activities. On the contrary, along with many US government people stationed in South Korea, they encouraged me to do more to effect some change in American policy in Korea. Many Koreans were, and still are, urging me to do the same, and my own church and other churches backed me up completely. I ask to submit a list of statements of support I have received.

In Seoul I joined with other Americans concerned about the rapid deterioration of affairs, about the abuse of the labor market by foreign firms, about the complete lack of rights of most laborers, about the imprisonment of Christian ministers and students because they tried to help these laborers.

In our innocence, we went to the American Embassy to report and get action on these things. We got no action. What we did get was we got on the list of people to whom more attention should be paid, people to try and keep under a bit of control. We were dissidents. The then Ambassador has been quoted as calling us dissidents.

We got a lot of attention from the Embassy especially after it was announced that the newly appointed President of the United States was coming to Korea.

The cream of Christianity in Korea was in jail and Mr. Ford was coming to shake the hand of the man who put them there. We were ashamed in front of our Korean Christians.

More than 90 American Missionaries signed a letter asking that a delegation be allowed to meet with a member of the Presidential party. We waited 5 weeks, no reply.

On the night of the 23 hour visit, at 11 p.m., we finally got a reply. The party would leave one man behind to meet with our delegation. We received this concession after we had called a press conference to complain that our request had been ignored.

So all we got was a man to stay behind and say: "I am very impressed" when he heard the stories of the tortures, secret arrests, beatings, unjust imprisonments, etc. But Park Chong Hee is still getting mileage out of that state visit. And President Ford is still reiterating his unqualified support for Park Chong Hee. His most unbearable reiteration came the day after Park Chong Hee hanged eight innocent men for allegedly masterminding a communist plot. That plot never existed. And the American government is well aware that it never existed.

Why this unquestioning support of the Park regime? Dr. Kissinger considers Park a stable element in the East Asian security picture, we are told. And Dr. Kissinger cultivates stability, all else be damned.

I maintain that Park Chong Hee has undermined the stability of South Korea by the brutal hand he uses on the people. He is a royal despot and he is royally hated.

And yet the Undersecretary for East Asian Affairs, Mr. Habib, can say, as he did June 24 at the House human rights hearings: "There is at present no indication of the erosion of the will of the South Korean people to support their present government."

If there is no "erosion", why all the new gag laws on his people? Anybody who dares show any "erosion of the will" has a prison cell waiting for him.

To better explain the dichotomy of opinions of those who are concerned with the fate of the people of Korea and of those who concoct foreign policy, I submit an editorial from the **New Yorker** Magazine of May 26 of this year, and include here a key sentence: "The plain fact is that for some years now the American government has regarded ruthless, dictatorial regimes as safe havens for American interests."

If there is no erosion of the will, why is the Poet Kim Chi Ha such a hero? He was jailed again on March 14 of this year. He had been paroled with the other so-called political prisoners only three weeks before, but his 11 months in jail hadn't broken his spirit and he spoke out loud and clear, as poets and literary men alone seem still to be able to do. Kim Chi Ha came to the defense of the man in the next cell.

Kim Chi Ha had never met or heard of the man and had exchanged only a few sentences with him. The man was one of the eight condemned to death as a mastermind of that non-existent communist plot. His few public words in defense of this man, Mr. Ha Jai Wan who a few weeks later was hanged anyway, may cost Kim Chi Ha his life.

Park Chong Hee's Ministry of Culture and Information and Ministry of Education are putting out books and teaching in schools and the army and the home guard that Kim Chi Ha is a communist. We fear from past experience that all this effort has but one purpose: to silence Kim Chi Ha by executing him.

Would there be any objection, any possible adverse impact here? We fear from past experience that there would not. And if Park Chong Hee is sure that there will be no adverse impact on Capitol Hill, there is nothing to stop him from killing this poet who suffers severe case of "erosion of the will."

I have talked with many in Korea who suffer this malady, this erosion of the will. Many were tortured to try and cure them. Some were cured this way, but others only got worse. I can give you all kinds of evidence of the innocence of the 8 men who were hanged on April 9th, of the students accused and tortured into admitting plans for violent and bloody overthrow of the government. I know many Koreans who have risked more torture and jail to get information of this sort out to the United States, to Congress, especially. I wish I could go back to Korea and tell them the risk is not worth the result.

Before I was forced to leave Korea, I saw the report of the House hearings on human rights in Korea of the autumn of 74. I was profoundly dismayed. You already knew all this and yet nothing had been done, not even said. All the public pronouncements of the United States continue to be in support of Park. As the **New Yorker** said: "The plain fact is that for some years now the American government has regarded ruthless, dictatorial regimes as safe havens for American interests."

As a Christian missionary I have a special right to be dismayed at present policy. It is capitalizing on the very good reputation of my country in Korea.... I have seen much evidence that the Korean people are losing patience. How can they help it? How can they help seeing that American foreign policy utterly disregards their interests?

Mr. Habib stated on June 24th in answer to a question: "Our association with these countries is in our own interests." And if our interests mean giving Park all he needs to enslave his own people, it is immaterial, I suppose. "We pursue our interests as we see them," Mr. Habib added.

And now Dr. Kissinger wants Capitol Hill to lay off. According to the July 16th **New York Times**, he warned against efforts to suspend aid or trade with undemocratic countries in order to bring about change. He said that "such actions caused concern because of the mistaken impression they create that our security ties are acts of charity."

Dr. Kissinger is very far out of his field when he talks of acts of charity and I think that is a very far fetched concern....

Park Chong Hee is afraid of the US Congress. It is unpredictable and thus hard for a dictator to cope with. So Park tries to buy as many members of the Congress as he can. That this is official Park regime policy was explained to us in the testimony of the chief cultural attache who defected from the Korean embassy in Washington, June 6, 1973. Mr. Jai Hyon Lee made these statements before the House Human Rights Sub-Committee June 10, 1975....

It was my self-assumed role to explain to the riot police just why it was that we frequently assembled at the churches for prayer meetings and why it was not necessary to bring out several thousand policemen every time we did. "We throw no rocks, we break no bottles, we attack no one," I would explain. I would tell them we had to object to the denial of rights to the people, that no one was safe from arrest or torture if no rights were guaranteed. "Park Chong Hee is the only one left in the country who is safe from being tortured," I would repeat.

Though I shouted out very blunt things, there was no reaction from the police. But once I started on who was financing all this oppression, the reaction was swift. "Was that tear gas truck made in America?", I would ask, and "What does that little 'US' stamped on your gas mask canister mean?" Then the chief would come over and tell me I was meddling, that I was a foreigner and knew nothing of these affairs, that I should go back to my church and pray.

"We tried praying and get no results, and besides, Jesus did a lot of talking out in public, didn't he? Where was that walkie talkie you use made anyway? And who is giving you orders over it, the KCIA? My family back in America pays taxes and they don't want their tax money to be used to equip police to frighten Christians away from prayer meetings, or to push students around or to gas priests and nuns as you have done."

I used this routine about aid money more than 15 times on the street from September 74 through April 75. I always got a stern lecture from the man in charge. Sometimes, if it was dark, a Korean would sneak up behind, and even while I was getting my lecture, someone would squeeze my hand and say: "Thank you."...

The free flow of help from America is the proof Park Chong Hee offers that his regime is respectable. He wants nothing to interfere with that free flow.

But the people of Korea see this unrestricted flow of help from America as proof of America's lack of moral principles. They tell me this, and I must agree with them. America has a very pragmatic interest in its own security, but no concern for the fate of 33 million South Koreans. In whatever brutal way he decides, as long as Park can keep his people quiet, as long as they indicate no erosion of the will to support the present leaders, as long Park maintains a safe haven for American interests the Executive branch of the United States government wants no change....

The press didn't get tossed out, but George Ogle did.

A week after the PRP story appeared in the **New York Times** (November 26, 1974), proceedings against George started and he was forcibly put on a plane on the 14th of December....

And so we were warned again: "Hands off the PRP."

But the reaction against George's expulsion was immediate and strong. Many appeals were made for a civil, open trial for the men. All were denied and ignored. Finally the Law Ministry announced that any such appeal was an offense against the Anti-Communist Law.

2) The Wives of the PRP Men, Their Testimony

The wives blossomed into eloquent defenders. We lent them our pulpits. Then it was their turn to be taken in to the KCIA headquarters at Nam San, South Korea.

It was now 1975, the International Year of Women. The men of the KCIA were given a mission: get the wives to KCIA in some way. Say you are friends of the husband, say you want to talk to them in a tea room in private, that it will help the husbands. Once you get them to Nam San, extract promises that they will keep quiet, stop calling the case a frame-up. And if possible without too much difficulty, get their promises written, that they will stay away from the churches. And any good agent worth his salt ought to be able to get a few signed confessions that their husbands are really guilty.

Ten wives were brought in. Some were incorrigible, tougher than the agents. "So you can torture innocent people!" (Mr. Tjen's wife told them.) ("I pay taxes to feed the likes of you!")...

Mrs. Lee, a quiet voiced, 26 year old mother of three, had her 13 month old baby with her. The man had promised she would be back home in an hour. After he got her there he said: "You will be here until you sign what we tell you to. One month, two months, it doesn't matter."

"They didn't even give me water or food for the baby," Mrs. Lee said later, "after a day, the man who cleans the rooms brought some crackers for the baby. He was scolded for interfering with the interrogation."

Mrs. Kim left 3 children home alone. The oldest a 9-year old boy. She too was kept for 2 nights, though she pleaded for the safety of her children.

"Don't worry about your children. It would be better if they died than to grow up bearing the shame of their father's guilt," her interrogator told her.

This woman finally did sign some papers, in a panic that her children needed her. This forced evidence is what the Supreme Court referred to when they declared: "There is other evidence against these men not yet made public."

As is the rule before being allowed to leave KCIA hqts, the wives had to sign promises that they would never divulge what occurred there.

Only days later, they stood in churches, in front of thousands, and told what they had been through. So much faith did they have that if only the truth were told, justice would be done.

A short look at the evidence and it is easy to understand why the State forbids any questioning....

The eight under sentence of death are supposed to be the masterminds of the plot to overthrow Park. These eight were not all known to each other before their arrest.

By law, the men were able to make statements at the time of their sentencing: "I was tortured into making a false confession," said one. And another: "Look at my leg, see how it is scarred from the torture!" He tried to bring the wound into view.

"Stop that!" the prosecuting attorney shouted, "you will find out what real torture is if you act like that!" The judge listened to it all gravely. Twelve eyewitnesses swore to me of the truth of this exchange.

The youngest sentenced to death, Yo Jong Nam: "They struck me so hard that now I am deaf in one ear."

And the official Court records were falsified. Where the men answered "No, I am not.", the record reads: "Yes, I am."

And these men were tricked into captivity. In May, for example, a visitor came early in the morning and said: "I am from the home town of Mr. X. He lives near here. Can you show me where?" The man who left his home on this to help a stranger find someone was never seen again except from a distance at the military trial.

The others were taken in by like methods. And also never seen again. There was never a warrant for arrest. There was no clue as to where they were until 3 weeks later when the roundup of the People's Revolutionary Party was announced by the chief fabricator, the same man who as Attorney General invented the "party" 10 years before, Mr. Shin Jik Soo, present Chief of the KCIA.

"Name 20 men you know!"

"What 20 men?" Mr. Ha, under torture, asked.

"Neighbors, classmates, any 20 men, name them!".

In his innocence, Mr. Ha did so. The 20 he named were brought in. The more likely of them were jailed as PRP members.

During those busy 3 weeks in May, Mr. Shin Jik Soo's men ransacked the homes looking for evidence. They found a book entitled "The Russian Revolution". It was entered as evidence that the owner was a Communist, shown to a grave looking judge by a serious faced prosecutor. This book, on anti-communist, was written by an American, translated by a South Korean, approved to be printed by the South Korean Ministry of Education.

Mr. Woo had bought a transistor radio for his daughter days before his arrest. These radios receive programs from North Korea. This radio was the key evidence against Mr. Woo. Anybody can buy these radios anywhere in South Korea.

From another house all they could find to take away was campaign literature from the last election. But it was opposition party literature.

"Where is your basement entrance?", the searchers demanded.

"I don't have a basement", the housewife replied.

"You must have a basement" he demanded, frustrated at finding nothing that could be turned into evidence.

The intelligence agencies of other nations complacently watched the construction of this case. They had it all figured out. These PRP men would be sentenced severely, kept in jail for a long time as the scapegoats, then in a big show of clemency they would be released, or at least have their sentences reduced. The lack of evidence against them demanded such a scenario.

So believed the cynics, the churchmen, even the government employees right down to the police concerned with the case. Even one of the torturers said to his victim: "Bear up, this has to be done for the good of the country. Even though it is not true, confess to it for the good of us all."

3) The Involvement of Poet Kim Chi Ha

Focus was sharpened on the PRP when most of the other "political prisoners" arrested in April '74 were released in mid-February '75.

The poet Kim Chi Ha came out of prison with snatches of truth about the PRP learned from Mr. Ha in the next cell. Kim Chi Ha is a man who has an almost physical abhorrence for any kind of corruption and injustice. He was routinely arrested and beaten after a poem was published. His descriptions of the "elite" in South Korea, the Army generals in their mansions, the fat factory owners and their mistresses, the fawning Cabinet Ministers, are graphic and earthy and infuriating.... He is never allowed to be published there, but in Japan he is a sellout every time his works are reprinted.

Out of prison, Kim Chi Ha quickly learned more about the case and began in his own special way, to talk. Before 500 he said: "The Park government stinks worse than the worst rotten fish." In a press interview he was asked who could possibly take over from Park Chong Hee, there seemed to be no one on the horizon. Poet Kim answered: "Anybody could do a better job than Park."

Three weeks after his release, Kim Chi Ha was back in jail, snatched off the street, away from his wife and 11 month old child, born while his father was in prison.

Three more weeks and a "confession" is published. "The poet admits to aiding the Communist cause." Was he tortured into it? During those 3 weeks he was transported daily from the prison at West Gate to Nam San KCIA Headquarters.

There is a new government pamphlet "proving" that the poet is a Communist. It is taught at the frequent lectures that the civilian home guard (every man under 40) must attend. It is also being taught that Christian churchmen, especially foreign ones, are not only dupes of the Communists, and that some actually are. How else explain their advocacy of the PRP?

4) Student Unrest, Jailing and Torture

Student unrest in Korea is unlike anywhere else in the world. It is an historical responsibility. If there were built-in checks and balances to curb injustice it might not be necessary. But as it is, the most dedicated and brightest of Korea's young find themselves forced to take to the street when corruption becomes unbearable.

April is the usual season of protest, but had Park killed student courage by jailing and torturing in April '74? It would not seem so. Released from prison in mid-February, the students did not fear to broadcast the horrors they had undergone: stripped naked and doused with cold water and beaten with boards and made to crouch over a stick forced behind the knees, a man standing on the thighs to increase the pressure. Encircled by five men all kicking the victim. Then hands and feet tied and strung up like a slain deer, head lower than feet, suspended between two desks in an office room at KCIA, a towel and a kettle of water complete the preparations. The towel is forced into the mouth, so spitting out is not possible. Water is poured up the nose and into the mouth until the stomach swells and the subject faints from lack of breath. Then we pause and state our purpose: "This treatment will continue until you confess that you planned violent and bloody overthrow of the government."

Some lasted a night, some a week, one student lasted six weeks. I asked him why he waited so long. He gave me a look of uncomprehension. I rephrased the question: "Why did you confess? If you could hold out that long, why did you finally confess?"

"My courage was not sufficient," he answered shamefacedly, still regretting that he was weak enough to confess to something that he had not done.

Probably the most damaging statement was made by Lee Chul, the 28 year old army veteran and Sociology major at Seoul National University. He is admittedly the student who tried to organize the inter-school group to plan the protests. Lee Chul is painted as a wild-eyed fanatic. He was the subject of a three-week man hunt in April '74, put under a death sentence, made the villain of radio and television dramas.

He was picked up April 24th '74 disguised as a high school boy. He is sleight in build and short and young and quite innocent-looking. Maybe when he removed his schoolboy's cap he was caught out. He is already losing his hair. Lee Chul's damaging statement was that he had never heard of any People's Revolutionary Party or had any contact with any group other than students.

5) Background on the Eight under the Sentence of Death

With the release of the others, more attention focused on the PRP and our casual Monday night group became the center, among foreigners, where all this unbearable information collected. If was almost like we knew the PRP men personally. Five of them were from a city 100 miles south of Seoul, Taegu. One man was a keeper of bees, one ran a bathhouse, another was a foreman in a lumberyard, the fourth was unemployed, the last, an unmarried 29 year old who earned money tutoring children. The remaining three lived in Seoul, Mr. Woo was on the board of directors of a small company that dealt in stamps. ("My husband is a lot like you", Mrs. Woo said to a gentlemanly looking policeman in the stationhouse where 20 of us had been taken, "he isn't a criminal, but a man who wants to raise his four children well.) Also from Seoul is Mr Lee, whose wife and baby daughter went without food and water at KCIA hqts, Mr. Lee also has two sons five and four. He taught Japanese at a business school.

Mr. Kim, whose wife signed some papers (and so deeply regretted it that she bought rat poison to kill herself, tore up all her wedding pictures), was a teacher in a girls high school in Seoul. Mrs. Kim is a very pliant, mild and dependent woman. But instead of suicide, she did her "penance" by standing up in front of hundreds and telling what happened to her at KCIA. Threatened again by the KCIA, she went to the foreign press and told the story, a thing all the wives are told is a grave offense against the government. They all seemed almost present in our Monday night group.

6) The Scene in the Supreme Court, Sit-in, Expulsion

The long delayed Supreme Court decision on the case was set for April eighth 1975. The defendants are not present at such events, only the 13 judges and the prosecuting attorney. Admission to the courtroom was by ticket only for this particular hearing. There were no defense lawyers present in the room.

The event took ten minutes. The Chief Justice read off a confirmation of the lower court verdict, the 13 judges rose and filed out.

"Justices!", one of the wives called out, "Please wait, listen to what I have to say!"

The Justices ignored her voice, but seemed to move more quickly to their door. The other women were crying and shouting now, too, and the reporters were hurrying to get statements from them before the guards bustled them out the back door. Soon the wives and a few from the Monday night group found themselves in possession of the Supreme Court Chambers.

Why were the women so hysterical? Mrs. Woo, always the lady, sat there beating her umbrella against the bench until pieces of it were flying off. Didn't we all expect this verdict? In a week, in a month, maybe, the death sentences will be commuted... I was thinking this, but I was shouting as loudly as the wives about the injustice being done.

The Justices had an afternoon session coming up, so what had developed in a sit-in was broken up by a hard looking bunch of plainclothesmen who pushed, dragged and carried the resisting women down to a waiting police bus. They were released at a far point in the city.

There was a prayer meeting at the Cathedral that night. Some of the women were there, all were hoarse and exhausted....

7) The Hanging

The prayer meeting ended at ten. Six hours later all eight men were hanged.

A deep and utter shock possessed us all. This is the thing that was not going to happen. And what about the appeal? The appeal that anybody sentenced to death is given by law?

They were dead. We only heard it on the radio. The wives only heard it on the radio.

It wasn't until three in the afternoon that we all knew and gathered outside West Gate Prison where the hanging of 8 men took place. For a hundred yards either side of the prison gate, which opens onto a main city street, the sidewalk was empty. Police had barricaded it off. Traffic jeeps patrolled the other side of the street, ordering people to move along, stop congregating.

We got through the police line and asked at the gate to see the wives. "They are not here," lied the police.

I had returned to where I was staying in Seoul at 2 that afternoon and had found a phone message written for me that I will never forget: "The wives are waiting for you at West Gate Prison." I saw this and knew that the men had been hung.

"We know the wives are here", we said, demanding entrance. It was not given, but soon, one by one the women started coming out. They were helped by relatives, half dragging them as they wept. They all said in almost the same words: "And they never let me visit him, not once in a year."

And when they got close enough to a policeman: "You said if we stayed quiet everything would be allright. Is this what you meant?" Some of them reached out and beat at the police. To hide this scene from the people across the street, three riot buses were brought and parked across the entrance to the prison. They were filled with waiting plainclothesmen, there to break up any possible demonstration.

We learned that the three bodies of the men who lived in Seoul were being returned to the wives and we dispersed to the homes of the victims.

8) Examination of the Corpses

The next morning, at the request of the wives, a missionary doctor was asked to examine the bodies for marks of torture. There were police cordons around each house. "You will probably have difficulty getting to the house," We were told on the phone, but an hour later the police had melted away. It was almost as if they wanted us to go in.

I led the doctor to Mr. Lee's first. I stayed out in the yard, "in case the police come back," I said. But I had no wish to see the body.

"What bruises there are may be posthumous, and it has been a year since they were interrogated, so unless I X-ray, I have to say there are not definite marks of torture," the doctor reported and we went on to the other house that had asked for the doctor.

Only a week after he was jailed in May '74 Mr. Woo had received a permission from the prison doctor to be absent from exercises because he had lost the use of his legs. Mr. Woo had smuggled this note from the doctor out to his wife between the pages of a book she had sent in for him to read. He had never had trouble with his legs before.

"You better ask the children to leave the room now, Mrs. Woo. The police may come back any time, so the doctor better hurry and..."

"It's allright," she interrupted me in a tone of emotional exhaustion, "the children have already seen the body."

I had intended to leave the room with the children. Now I had no excuse to go. I was provoked and upset enough and really did not want to see.

On the floor at the side of the room under the windows, the body was under a clean white sheet. The doctor examined the legs first....

The doctor finished examining the legs, covered them again, and folded the sheet down from the head.

I had never seen the body of a man that was hanged. From looking at the smiling picture of 45 year old Mr. Woo, and the faces of his four children, I looked at the face of his corpse above the stretched neck. It was not so much the discoloration as the grimace....

His three daughters, 11, 15 and 16 and his son, Kou, aged 14, all wept again with their mother.

From someone present at the hanging it was later reported what Mr. Woo's last words were: "My son Kou! Your father committed no crime!"

(Continued on Page 4)

My Involvement and Personal Knowledge of So-called "People's Revolutionary Party" in S. Korea

1) How Foreign Missionaries Got Involved in the Case

"It's explosive material, but we have checked it out, back even ten years."

George Ogle, Methodist missionary, was telling the Monday night gathering of Americans and Canadians about the People's Revolutionary Party.

Our group, which met weekly, had labeled the men of that party as "et cetera." They had last place in our efforts to help the political prisoners of South Korea. They didn't happen to be Christians and churchmen, to begin with, plus students known to us numbered more than a hundred in jail.

And they were in jail because they wittingly or not, had "aided and abetted the Communists, the People's Revolutionary Party, in their attempt at a violent and bloody overthrow of the government."

And just that label, "Communist", was enough to scare us off from even thinking deeply about the men.

The wives had come and asked us for help. And investigation showed that the charges against these men were arrogant falsehoods. Ten years ago or now, October 1974, there was never any such thing as a People's Revolutionary Party. And the men having concocted it assumed no one would dare question their word, assumed these unimportant men would be ignored....

And before the month was out, George Ogle had spent a night in Nam San the famous Korean Central Intelligence Agency building, from which emanated rumors of torture of many arrested, all without warrant, since last April. Basement rooms so crowded with "dissidents" being interrogated that there was not space enough for all. You had to wait your turn to be tortured, kept awake 2 or 3 nights, a karate chop to your neck if you dozed, your fingers crushed around a ballpoint pen woven through them. No scares, just a little swelling, but a lot of pain.

The men assigned to you are first told the "information" they are to get out of you. They work on you until you admit whatever it is you are ordered to admit. It is an efficient operation. These agents are trained by Americans.

"How dare you question the court decision?", George Ogle was asked, "it has been decided that these men are guilty, what right have you to speak contrary to that?"

George had prayed for the PRP men, and had asked in a sermon that there be further investigation of the guilt.

He was ordered not only never again to preach about these men, but never to pray for them....

You cannot know what a gift a free press is until you live in a land that allows no freedom in any of the media. This not only keeps the facts from the people, but allows the regime to lie to them outright, to bombard them with childish and absurd distortions of everything until you can't think straight.

But the American presence in Korea gives us a little leeway. It has been said that president Park has been ready on several occasions to toss out all foreign correspondents, his more moderate advisors have cautioned him not to....

George Ogle took the troubles of the PRP to the American press.

"Report of Great Leader Is Great National Programme That People of S. Korea Should Uphold"

South Korean People Speak Highly of the Historic Report Delivered by the Great Leader at the Commemoration of 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea

"On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea", the historic report made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the genius of revolution, at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the WPK, is evoking ever greater repercussion among the south Korean people as the days go by.

According to the recent issue of "Hyokmyong Chonson", the organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a worker named Kim Taek Sik, a member of the RPR who is active in Seoul, said:

"We cannot calm down a stirring excitement, upon hearing the historic report of President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation. The commemorative report made by the respected and beloved leader is a great epic to the present-day epochal changes brought about in the northern half of the Republic under the rays of the immortal Juche idea and a highly important document illuminating the road ahead of the Korean and world revolutions, complex and arduous.

The report of the great leader brightly illumining the path of our time with the sunlight of Juche is an immortal militant banner guaranteeing the victory of our people and progressive mankind in the sacred struggle for national liberation, class emancipation and human liberation."

Another worker stressed:

"The immortal classic work of the great leader demonstrated the profound truth of the immortal Juche idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything, and exhibited the revolutionary theory and methods based on it and the revolutionary significance and immense vitality of the Juche theory and comprehended valuable experiences and achievements. This revolutionary encyclopedia is a real textbook of revolution and a great revolutionary collected works of Juche which all of the revolutionists and progressive people should master and apply in practice."

Choe Hyong Chol, a peasant in Suwon, Kyonggi Province, had this to say:

"In his historic report, General Kim Il Sung, the sun saving the world and the people, advanced patriotic reunification proposals for national salvation reflecting the demand raised by the history of the nation and the unanimous desire of the people.

He pointed out that withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea is a prime requisite to Korea's reunification and declared once again solemnly that the US imperialists should dissolve the "UN Command" and withdraw their troops without delay."

Kwak Dong Sok, a clerk of a company in Seoul, said:

"In his report the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung put forward the most reasonable proposals to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement on condition that the US imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea are withdrawn from south Korea and to take practical measures for removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south.

As taught by the great leader, it is an actual condition for the guarantee of peace in Korea and for earlier reunification of the country to conclude a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and remove the tension between the north and the south."

Kang Min Han, a student in Seoul, remarked:

"In his report the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and peerless hero, advanced a clear-sighted programme for the formation of a broad national united front for the whole country on the principle of great national unity.

Indeed, it is a precious tenet which makes everyone choked with irrepressible emotion and excitement.

On no account can the differences in ideologies, ideals, social systems and religious beliefs be a barrier to unity between the Communists and the nationalists, between people from all walks of life in their struggle for the reunification of the country.

In view of the reality of south Korea, it is urgent for national unity that the authorities change their 'anti-communist' policy to the policy of alliance with communism."

That is why the south Korean people proudly say in unison: "The report of the great leader is a great national programme that the people of south Korea should uphold."

Now, they set aflame their hearts with a loyal determination to wage a staunch struggle to achieve the country's reunification, following the road indicated by the great leader.

A worker said:

"I firmly pledge myself to organize and mobilize the workers in the vigorous struggle to reunify the country by widely disseminating the national reunification policies among them, while delving into and acquiring more deeply Kimilsungism and the profound truth of Juche by studying the report of the great leader."

Kim Chol Nam

West Saharan Question Should Be Solved Peacefully on the Principle of National Self-Determination

The situation in West Sahara is daily getting even more complex on account of intervention and aggressive manoeuvres of imperialists and colonialists.

Morocco sent her troops to West Sahara to annex it to her and is suppressing the West Saharan people's struggle for national independence.

The US-led Western imperialists try to cause discord among the neighbouring countries, hindering the fair solution of the West Saharan question. Thus the situation is further aggravated in this region.

The Algerian government supports the West Saharan people's struggle for independence, opposing any attempt at annexation of the West Saharan territory to other countries. It manifested more than once her stand that the West Saharan question should be solved peacefully on the principles of sovereignty, decolonization and national self-determination.

Algeria's just stand is a manifestation of respect and support for the West Saharan people's right to self-determination and fully conforms to the African people's struggle to eliminate the aftermaths of imperialist colonial rule and hasten the decolonization of Africa and its complete liberation.

This stand of Algeria is supported by many countries.

The Korean people have always supported Algeria's just stand that the West Saharan question should be solved peacefully in accordance with the principle of national self-determination, and they express solidarity for it.

The manoeuvre for aggression, intervention and annexation of West Sahara means trampling underfoot the aspiration of the West Saharan people in their strivings to throw off the yoke of imperialism and colonialism, achieve independence and take the road of independent development. It is a violation of the decisions adopted by the international and regional organizations and the agreement reached by the countries concerned. More, it is obstructive to fair and square solution of the West Saharan question, and it is a grave menace to peace and security in this region and other parts of Africa.

That the West Saharan question still remains unsettled and is becoming even more complex is attributable to the interventionist machinations of imperialists and colonialists.

Today the US-led imperialists are craftily scheming to destroy the African countries one by one and check the complete liberation of Africa by driving a wedge into them, splitting them and creating rifts and antagonism among them.

Taking advantage of the West Saharan question, the US imperialists are trying to pit the countries concerned against each other and thus realize their aggressive designs in this region.

The prevailing situation demands that the African and other third world countries, the non-aligned nations, intensify the joint struggle as never before and strengthen still more unity and cooperation in their struggle for national liberation and independence and for their independent development, so as to counter the splitting and alienation policy of imperialism and its destroy-one-by-one strategy.

The West Saharan people have now risen with weapons in their hands in the struggle against any attempt at annexation of their inviolable territory.

Theirs is a righteous national liberation struggle to hew out their own destiny by their own efforts as the masters of West Sahara and regain the lost territory and sovereignty of the nation.

Intervention of imperialism in West Sahara and Morocco's annexation attempt should be discontinued, and the national sovereignty of West Saharan people and their right to self-determination be respected.

The manoeuvres for annexation of West Sahara will help towards fortifying the imperialist position in this region and throw obstacles in the way of the independent development of the countries there and the cause of Africa's complete liberation.

The Korean people support the just decisions of the international and regional organizations on the West Saharan question, and hold that it should be solved peacefully on the principle of self-determination and in accordance with the idea of the Organization of African Unity and the non-alignment movement and with the will and desire of the West Saharan people.

As in the past, so in the future, the Korean people will stand firm on the side of the people in the struggle for national liberation and the right to self-determination and will give strong support and encouragement to them.

The West Saharan people will certainly win victory in their liberation struggle for national sovereignty and the right to self-determination.

Commentator

US Imperialists' Criminal Provocative Move against Korean People

According to a report a spokesman of the US Defence Department announced on February 20 that "F-111" fighter-bombers under the US tactical air force command would be "temporarily placed" in south Korea. His announcement was followed by immediate action and the 24th witnessed their arrival.

Introduction of ultra-modern fighter-bombers from the US proper into south Korea is a military move which portends evil. Such thing has never been witnessed recently.

This step on the part of the US imperialist bellicose elements is a link in the whole chain of the premeditated plan for arms reinforcement to push forward preparations for a new war in south Korea. And this is another striking testimonial to their military adventures against the Korean people and other Asian people which are getting more reckless as the days go by.

Now voices at home and abroad are growing louder than ever before in demanding that the US imperialists withdraw their forces from south Korea, taking along all lethal weapons and equipment in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UNGA session. The US imperialists show no intention to quit south Korea, instead they are introducing into south Korea offensive fighter-bombers. This is a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people and an unpardonable act of provocation, threatening peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

In introducing fighter-bombers to south Korea the US aggressive elements declared that they would be "temporarily placed". But this is a foolish trick to mislead the public opinion at home and abroad.

The alleged "temporary disposition" means that they are intended to pave the way for further introduction of up-to-date weapons into south Korea and is a link in the whole chain of military plot to put into practice their plan for an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Announcing their provocative military step the US imperialist bellicose elements openly declared that it was "part of the planned measures" for "demonstrating the combat capacity" of the US air force. No wonder then that a south Korean radio commented on the step as a manifestation of the US "determination to support" the puppet air force.

The alleged "demonstration of combat capacity" means a dangerous play with fire, aimed to threaten us and, at the same time, to give the puppets blood transfusions and boost their morale and thus impel more zealously their armed forces toward this military adventure against the northern half of the Republic.

Introduction of US "F-111" fighter-bombers is a product of the criminal plot of the US imperialists to realize their aggressive design throughout Korea and in Asia, with south Korea as a military strategic stronghold.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out:

"The United States wants to take hold on south Korea for ever as a major stronghold to save its colonial ruling system which is going into total bankruptcy in Asia."

Driven out of Indochina, the US imperialists, with the aim to keep hold on south Korea as their colony and military base, took a step to put their aggressive military commands in south Korea under a unified command. In the meantime, they boosted their occupation troops and introduced larger quantities of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons.

The recent introduction of highly sophisticated fighter-bombers in the wake of shipment of "solid luminary rocket facilities" used for strategic weapons means one more step forward in the war provocation moves of the US imperialists, which shows that it has now reached a very serious stage.

If the US imperialists persist in their preparations for a new war, staying in south Korea, in disregard of the UN resolution and the demand of the times, they will stand stark naked, revealing their ugly colour as the aggressor and war-maniac, and will suffer a more ignominious defeat.

Kim Byong Sam

South Korean Red Cross Should Stop All Its Foul Acts of Putting Artificial Obstacles in the Way of Humanitarian Talks

Delegation of DPRK Red Cross Society Issues Statement

The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on February 22, denouncing the south Korean side for more viciously committing sinister machinations of late to throw a new grave obstacle in the way of the Red Cross talks between the north and the south.

Recently the "chief delegate" of the south Korean Red Cross, on orders of US imperialism, visited various parts of the United States for one month, carrying with him a script written by the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency, and talked about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion", tried to justify the south Korean rulers' policy of fascistization and war moves, begged for the US imperialists' permanent occupation of south Korea and conducted preposterous propaganda to shift the responsibility for the deadlock of the north-south dialogue onto our side, distorting its truth, the statement noted, and said:

The act of the "chief delegate" of the south Korean side who, discarding the humanitarian ideal of the Red Cross, made inhumanitarian and conspiratorial political speeches is an inhumanitarian, perfidious act intended to rupture the Red Cross talks, shutting his eyes to the sufferings of the fellow countrymen separated in the north and the south, and an anti-national criminal act designed to perpetuate the split of the nation, clinging to the sleeves of the outside forces.

The delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society resolutely denounces it, branding it as a grave challenge to the desire of the entire compatriots for great national unity and the country's reunification and a vicious provocation against the other side of the talks.

The south Korean Red Cross has never approached the humanitarian talks with honesty since the start of the talks nor has it ever put forward a constructive proposal helpful to the advance of the talks, the statement said, and continued:

Furthermore, the man in the capacity of the "chief delegate" of the south Korean side committed the flunkeyist treacherous act to bring the third party into the Red Cross talks between the north and the south. Last year he held a "press conference" at the United Nations headquarters, begged for the US imperialist aggression forces' permanent occupation of south Korea and twaddled about repulsing us by force of arms. He committed without hesitation the perfidious act of giving "lectures" in various parts of south Korea to hurl groundless slanders at our delegation.

By so doing he exposed that he is a sham humanitarian who wormed into the humanitarian talks, wearing the mask of humanitarianism, and in actuality he is an agent, war-maniac, nation-splittist and flunkeyist-traitor.

The recent provocative act is a more vicious challenge of the man with such a sinister nature. We cannot repress indignation at this and we cannot but take a serious view of the situation.

It is not difficult to gather what the "chief delegate" of the south Korean side sought in his tricky propaganda conducted against us in the United States.

This was prompted by a foolish trick of the south Korean ruling quarters now floundering in the morass, standing isolated internally and externally, to escape the condemnation from the public opinion at home and abroad for the rupture of the dialogue, whitewash the fascist rule, keep the US imperialist aggression forces in south Korea indefinitely and step up the war preparations with more dollars and weapons obtained from their US master and thus bridge over the present crisis of south Korea.

The statement stressed:

The present deadlock of the north-south dialogue is entirely attributable to this inhumanitarian, anti-national and nation-splitting stand of the south Korean side. It is obvious that there can be no progress in the dialogue unless this attitude of the south Korean side is radically altered.

Whether the deadlock of the north-south dialogue is broken or not depends upon the attitude of the south Korean side in all respects.

The delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society strongly demands that the south Korean Red Cross stop all its foul acts of putting artificial obstacles in the way of the humanitarian talks and take the stand proper to noble humanitarianism.

The south Korean side should immediately apologize to us for the provocation conducted by the "chief delegate" of the south Korean Red Cross against us in the United States and should not repeat such act.

If the south Korean side persists in its foul acts, turning its face away from this just demand of ours, it will be held wholly responsible for all the ensuing consequences.

Warm Congratulations to Kuwaiti People

The Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Kuwaiti people who are significantly greeting the 15th anniversary of their country's independence.

Since independence the Kuwaiti people have achieved great successes in the struggle to exercise the country's sovereignty.

Kuwait, a point of military strategic importance and one of the world-renowned oil producer countries, had long remained a target of aggression and robbery by the rapacious imperialists and colonialists. The imperialists plundered a tremendous quantity of petroleum for decades and forced the people to live in tears and blood like slaves.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Nobody wants to live subordinated to others and would tolerate the dignity of his nation being trampled underfoot."

The long-drawn struggle of the Kuwaiti people against the marauders culminated in divesting the British imperialists of their judicial power and right to control currency. There followed the proclamation of Kuwait's independence on February 25, 1961. This placed its people in a position favourable to their struggle for creation of a new life.

Considering the problem of petroleum to be a political issue decisive of the struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and become the master of oil resource, the Kuwaiti people waged the stubborn struggle against the imperialists who indulged in exploitation and plunder, keeping their hold on the oil concession in the country as before.

Consequently, Kuwait abrogated the shackling agreement forced on her by the colonialists, and the shares owned by the imperialist oil monopolies passed into the possession of the Kuwaiti people in 1975.

This was a victory of the Kuwaiti people and a common victory of oil producer countries and, at the same time, proved a heavy blow to the imperialists.

With the effective use of the oil resources for the national economic development, the foundations of national industry have also been laid.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes gained by the Kuwaiti people in their struggle to restore the lost oil resources and build up a new life.

The Kuwaiti government and people are actively supporting the righteous cause of the Arab and other progressive people.

Especially, they are extending firm solidarity to the struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without interference from any outside forces. Our people express deep gratitude for this.

The close relations have long been maintained between the Korean and Kuwaiti peoples. Nowadays these relations are growing stronger in the joint struggle to create a new life. The Korean people who cherish the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Kuwaiti people, sincerely wish the friendly Kuwaiti people greater successes in their future struggle to achieve the country's prosperity.

Han Dok Yon

Guyana Adds Lustre to the Era of Independence

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Only when independence is maintained is it possible to defend the dignity of the country and nation and build a prosperous new society."

Whenever we recall these precious words of the great leader, our thoughts go to the resourceful and gallant struggle of the Guyanese people.

Guyana is a small country that lies close to the United States. It is not large in the size of territory and population. But the people have a very high degree of the consciousness of national independence as well as of the fighting spirit. The tendency for independence against US imperialism is predominant in this country. The nation-wide endeavours to build a rich, strong, sovereign and independent state are made in all parts of the country.

The Guyanese people underwent the national sufferings under imperialist colonial rule for a long time in the past. They have deep-seated determination not to repeat the history of heartrending humiliation and privations, and have the conviction of sure victory in their just cause. Little wonder that they are now forging ahead without interruption along the road of anti-imperialism and independence, with staunch spirit and exceptionally adamant resolution, smashing the aggression and intervention by any outside force and defying the pressure, threat and blackmail of the great powers.

Prime Minister Forbes Burnham solemnly declared: "No threat can break our will" and "The Guyanese people will show how the people of a small country can get along for themselves, getting obstacles out of way." Clearly mirrored in these words is the unshakable resolution of the Guyanese people to exercise their legitimate rights and discharge their duties as masters of the country and society. They still grip the hearts of all the people.

The "system of rule by a governor-general", a hangover from imperialist colonial rule, was pushed out of the orbit of history once and for all. The agents of foreign imperialists were expelled out of all the main governmental posts and the "Guyanization" of the government officials was pushed forward vigorously. As a result of the decisive measures taken by the Guyanese government for nationalization, the footholds of the Anglo-American and other foreign imperialist monopolies for plunder are now collapsing like the walls of mud destroyed by a flood. The decadent American way of life which sapped the people's revolutionary spirit is severely condemned and rejected by the people.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance has now become an unabated faith of the Guyanese people. They have turned out as one in the struggle to build a new life under the slogan: "Let's attain self-sufficiency in food, clothing and housing!"

Guyana is pursuing the entirely independent policy in its relations with foreign countries, breaking the fetters of US imperialism. Proceeding from the unshakable independent stand, she established the diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba and other progressive countries in defiance of US imperialism's open pressure in political and economic fields, and at a number of the UN General Assembly sessions maintained such a resolute attitude as to support and approve the joint resolutions of our side which reflected our Republic's rational policy of national reunification. Nor is this all. According to her own judgement and conviction she severed the diplomatic relations with Israel, the stooge of US imperialism and a stumbling block to peace in the Middle East, and voted for the resolution of the 30th UNGA session which called for the struggle against Zionism, labelling it as a form of racism.

True, Guyana proudly maintains her dignity by putting into effect the principled, anti-imperialist and independent policies at home and abroad and adds lustre to the era of independence by undertaking the revolutionary activities.

We deem it a great pleasure and pride to have the Guyanese people as our close friend and comrade-in-arms.

There is no doubt that only victory and glory are in store for the Guyanese people who are advancing on, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Chin Bang Hun

(Continued from Page 3)

9) The Fight Over the Hearse

The family of Mr. Song Sang Jin, the beekeeper of Taegu, rented a hearse and told the driver to go to the church of Father Augustine Hahm. The sealed coffin could not yet be opened by the family. It had just been turned over to them at the back gate of the prison at nine o'clock on the morning of April 10th.

"The bodies of the criminals have been returned to their families", the press announced to the world.

The hearse reached a rotary and motorcycle policemen ordered the driver take a road which was not the road to the church. The family of Mr. Song argued that it was not the right road and made the driver stop the car. The local police had not been told the reason why they were to redirect the hearse, and time was gained as the argument ensued. Phone calls were made by both sides and by the time the decision from on high came, there were 250 riot police and 70 friends of the Song family gathered.

The decision from on high was: "Under no circumstances allow the body to go to the church. Take it to the crematorium and burn it as you were first told to do." Very provoked by the acts of the last 2 days, we 70 surrounded the hearse and meant to fight a battle we knew we would lose, but we refused to stand and do nothing. It took the police a good half hour and the help of a tow truck to get the hearse from us 70.

After the police rode away in their big buses, we walked down the street clothes ripped, dirty, bloodstains on a few of the ministers and priests.

We marched in the street the mile to the church and had a service for the absent body of Mr. Song. "Deliver us from evil." The words took on new force, new meaning.

Near the end of this short prayer, word came that another body had been taken enroute to church and burned, the body of the 29 year old who used his one minute in court to say: "I was struck and am deaf in one ear."

Nobody got a chance to examine that ear.

10) The Funeral of Mr. Woo

There was a quiet funeral the next day in the hill country north of Seoul. A warm spring April eleventh with the forsythia in bloom. The flower of new hope and joy mocked us at the graveside.

Mr. Woo's family are traditionally Buddhist, but many Christians were there each adding his own thoughts....

"He died for the truth. He could have surrendered, informed on others with lies, got himself free, probably."

(And maybe President Park Chong Hee expected these men to do just that. That is how he got his start. He informed on his friends, his own brother. And his career began.)

"Mr. Woo, you are branded a criminal, your children the brood of a traitor. But one day soon it will be known what you truly are, a brave, good man...."

I returned from the funeral to learn that the phone had been ringing for me all day. It was the Justice Department, Immigration Section, calling me down for my third warning. My visa expired on April 28, it would not be renewed, and I was to leave Korea by April 30th.

Four Korean priests were kidnapped into KCIA at Nam San, one by one during these lovely April days. They were held overnight and the substance of the warning, the same as I got at immigration, "Stay away from those widows. The men are dead. The case is closed. Forget the entire affair!"

Four leading Protestant Ministers are now in jail, picked up in April on utterly false "embezzling" charges. One man among them is the head of the National Council of Churches....

It was Park Chong Hee's personal decision to hang eight innocent men. His reason, as stated by Lee Hyo Sang, Acting Chairman of Park's party, was "to frighten the hearts out of them."

"Them?" The students, ready to rise up in protest in April. The churchmen who remain too vocal. Anybody who dares to oppose, see my fist in the face! I will rule by force and by fear.

But the charade goes on. Park insists the reason for all his terror is to keep the people in line because of the imminent danger of attack from the north.

US intelligence knows very well that this is not true....

The day after the hanging, President Gerald Ford promised again that he would never abandon the agreements we now have with the Park government.

That was the headline in the tightly controlled Korean press right after the murder of eight men. It was only one line in Gerald Ford's speech, but it tells the Korean people, the splendid, the deeply moral Korean people, it tells them where America stands. With the power, with the force, with the fear that is Park Chong Hee.

Friendship Visits

☆ A government trade delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Noulalla Noulalla, Minister of State for Planning of the SAR, arrived in Pyongyang on February 17.

☆ A government trade delegation of the Albanian People's Republic headed by Rambi Reka, Vice-Minister of Transportation of the APR, came to Pyongyang on February 17.

The government trade delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic arrives in Pyongyang

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